

c 3



# INSTRUCTIONS

## Section A: National Data System Coding (i.e., PCS)

**Column 1: Transaction Code:** Use N, C, or D for New, Change, or Delete. All inspections will be *new* unless there is an error in the data entered.

**Columns 3-11: NPDES Permit No.** Enter the facility's NPDES permit number - third character in permit number indicates permit type for U=unpermitted, G=general permit, etc.. (Use the Remarks columns to record the State permit number, if necessary.)

**Columns 12-17: Inspection Date.** Insert the date entry was made into the facility. Use the year/month/day format (e.g., 04/10/01 = October 01, 2004).

**Column 18: Inspection Type\*.** Use one of the codes listed below to describe the type of inspection:

A Performance Audit	U IU Inspection with Pretreatment Audit	! Pretreatment Compliance (Oversight)
B Compliance Biomonitoring	X Toxics Inspection	@ Follow-up (enforcement)
C Compliance Evaluation (non-sampling)	Z Sludge - Biosolids	{ Storm Water-Construction-Sampling
D Diagnostic	# Combined Sewer Overflow-Sampling	} Storm Water-Construction-Non-Sampling
F Pretreatment (Follow-up)	\$ Combined Sewer Overflow-Non-Sampling	: Storm Water-Non-Construction-Sampling
G Pretreatment (Audit)	+ Sanitary Sewer Overflow-Sampling	~ Storm Water-Non-Construction-Non-Sampling
I Industrial User (IU) Inspection	& Sanitary Sewer Overflow-Non-Sampling	< Storm Water-MS4-Sampling
J Complaints	\ CAFO-Sampling	- Storm Water-MS4-Non-Sampling
M Multimedia	= CAFO-Non-Sampling	> Storm Water-MS4-Audit
N Spill	2 IU Sampling Inspection	
O Compliance Evaluation (Oversight)	3 IU Non-Sampling Inspection	
P Pretreatment Compliance Inspection	4 IU Toxics Inspection	
R Reconnaissance	5 IU Sampling Inspection with Pretreatment	
S Compliance Sampling	6 IU Non-Sampling Inspection with Pretreatment	
	7 IU Toxics with Pretreatment	

**Column 19: Inspector Code.** Use one of the codes listed below to describe the *lead agency* in the inspection.

A — State (Contractor)	O — Other Inspectors, Federal/EPA (Specify in Remarks columns)
B — EPA (Contractor)	P — Other Inspectors, State (Specify in Remarks columns)
E — Corps of Engineers	R — EPA Regional Inspector
J — Joint EPA/State Inspectors—EPA Lead	S — State Inspector
L — Local Health Department (State)	T — Joint State/EPA Inspectors—State lead
N — NEIC Inspectors	

**Column 20: Facility Type.** Use one of the codes below to describe the facility.

- 1 — Municipal. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) with 1987 Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 4952.
- 2 — Industrial. Other than municipal, agricultural, and Federal facilities.
- 3 — Agricultural. Facilities classified with 1987 SIC 0111 to 0971.
- 4 — Federal. Facilities identified as Federal by the EPA Regional Office.
- 5 — Oil & Gas. Facilities classified with 1987 SIC 1311 to 1389.

**Columns 21-66: Remarks.** These columns are reserved for remarks at the discretion of the Region.

**Columns 67-69: Inspection Work Days.** Estimate the total work effort (to the nearest 0.1 work day), up to 99.9 days, that were used to complete the inspection and submit a QA reviewed report of findings. This estimate includes the accumulative effort of all participating inspectors; any effort for laboratory analyses, testing, and remote sensing; and the billed payroll time for travel and pre and post inspection preparation. This estimate does not require detailed documentation.

**Column 70: Facility Evaluation Rating.** Use information gathered during the inspection (regardless of inspection type) to evaluate the quality of the facility self-monitoring program. Grade the program using a scale of 1 to 5 with a score of 5 being used for very reliable self-monitoring programs, 3 being satisfactory, and 1 being used for very unreliable programs.

**Column 71: Biomonitoring Information.** Enter D for static testing. Enter F for flow through testing. Enter N for no biomonitoring.

**Column 72: Quality Assurance Data Inspection.** Enter Q if the inspection was conducted as followup on quality assurance sample results. Enter N otherwise.

**Columns 73-80:** These columns are reserved for regionally defined information.

## Section B: Facility Data

This section is self-explanatory except for "Other Facility Data," which may include new information not in the permit or PCS (e.g., new outfalls, names of receiving waters, new ownership, other updates to the record, SIC/NAICS Codes, Latitude/Longitude).

## Section C: Areas Evaluated During Inspection

Check only those areas evaluated by marking the appropriate box. Use Section D and additional sheets as necessary. Support the findings, as necessary, in a brief narrative report. Use the headings given on the report form (e.g., Permit, Records/Reports) when discussing the areas evaluated during the inspection.

## Section D: Summary of Findings/Comments

Briefly summarize the inspection findings. This summary should abstract the pertinent inspection findings, not replace the narrative report. Reference a list of attachments, such as completed checklists taken from the NPDES Compliance Inspection Manuals and pretreatment guidance documents, including effluent data when sampling has been done. Use extra sheets as necessary.

\*Footnote: In addition to the inspection types listed above under column 18, a state may continue to use the following wet weather and CAFO inspection types until the state is brought into ICIS-NPDES: K: CAFO, V: SSO, Y: CSO, W: Storm Water 9: MS4. States may also use the new wet weather, CAFO and MS4 inspections types shown in column 18 of this form. The EPA regions are required to use the new wet weather, CAFO, and MS4 inspection types for inspections with an inspection date (DTIN) on or after July 1, 2005.

## **Quilcene National Fish Hatchery Site Visit - November 7, 2013**

*In attendance: EPA- Catherine Gockel, NPDES Permits Unit;*

*USFWS- Dan Magnesen, Paul Kaiser, and Yvonne Dettlaff (permitting coordinator for USFWS hatcheries)*

*Report and photos by Catherine Gockel*

The hatchery was built in 1911.

Effluent is often cleaner than influent- way below the effluent limits.

Notes re: Drug and Chemical Use:

- Drug use- nothing prescribed, just as needed (not unless absolutely necessary).
- Aquaflor/florfenicol- targeted treatments. The last time they used Aquaflor was 2011. It is formulated into the feed - Bio Oregon. A veterinarian has to prescribe it. It is not an INAD anymore.
- Parasite S is the brand name for formalin.
- Sodium hypochlorite- bleach in the effluent. In the isolation building, then it goes into a contact chamber, then deschlorinates.
- Hach- chlorine indicator system.
- Oxytetracycline- almost never used. For cold water fish disease. A veterinarian would prescribe it for the feed.

Quilcene NFH uses a belt feeder to feed the little fish. This provides constant feeding. When fish are big enough to eat pelleted feed, they throw it by hand, 5 times/day in the beginning. Most of the year they feed the fish twice/day. They use BioOregon's feed conversion calculations based on body weight, water temperatures, etc.

They pond the same number of fish in the raceways, so they can use last year's feed sheets (feeding numbers are set each year). Fish numbers are set because of agreements with tribes, as well as because of fish health capacity levels.

Feedback on the general permit: the MDL for chlorine is too strict because they can't even get chlorine meters that low. They can only get to 0.02. Would appreciate not having to purchase new equipment for this permit.





Photo 1: Entrance to Quilcene National Fish Hatchery.



Photo 2: Intake structure on the Big Quilcene River. There are new screens to keep fish out. Big Quilcene River is the hatchery's primary intake source. They shut the secondary intake source now that the primary intake source is screened to keep the fish out (this also keeps it from getting plugged up with debris during a storm).





Photo 3: Intake structure on Big Quilcene River.



Photo 4: Intake structure on Big Quilcene River.



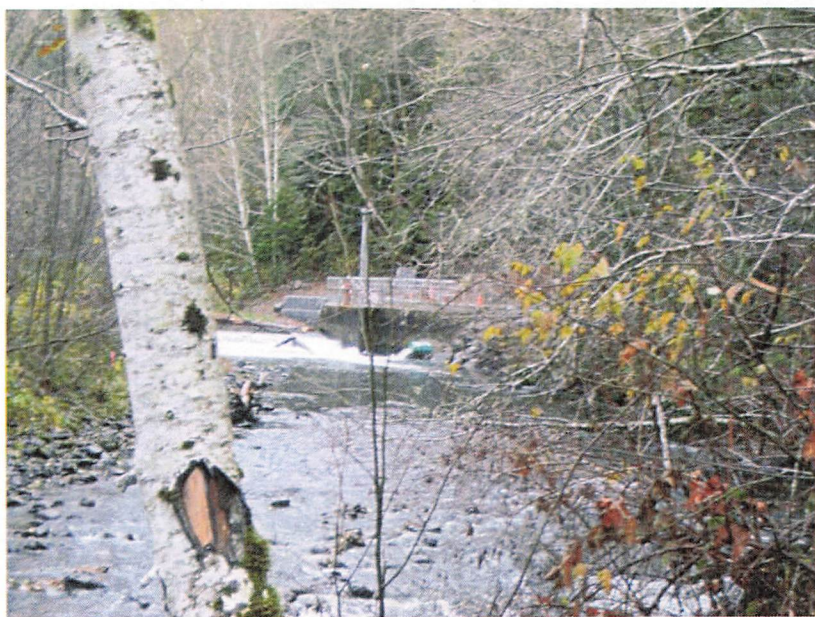


Photo 5: Big Quilcene River.



Photo 6: The secondary intake- used only in emergencies.





Photo 7: View of the primary intake structure.



Photo 8: Third intake source- Penny Creek. This is the sole water source for the building.





Photo 9: Drum screens to filter the water. Overflow water goes out into the river.



Photo 10: Isolation building contains fish from another basin. Isolate these fish to prevent the spread of disease. Use a well for groundwater.





Photo 11: Presettling basin – deposits the sand.



Photo 12: In order to clean the presettling basin, they drain it out and use a backhoe.





Photo 13: Trays go through 4 gallons per minute.



Photo 14: 20 tanks at 2 gallons / minute. There is a meter on the wall to measure water. They chlorinate the outgoing water using dechlorination tablets. There is an alarm system for high chlorine readings. They only chlorinate for fish from another basin.





Photo 15: Egg incubation trays. Note the formalin drip system.



Photo 16: Dechlorination tablets mix with water from a 30 inch pipe. This provides approximately 87 times dilution for chlorinated water.



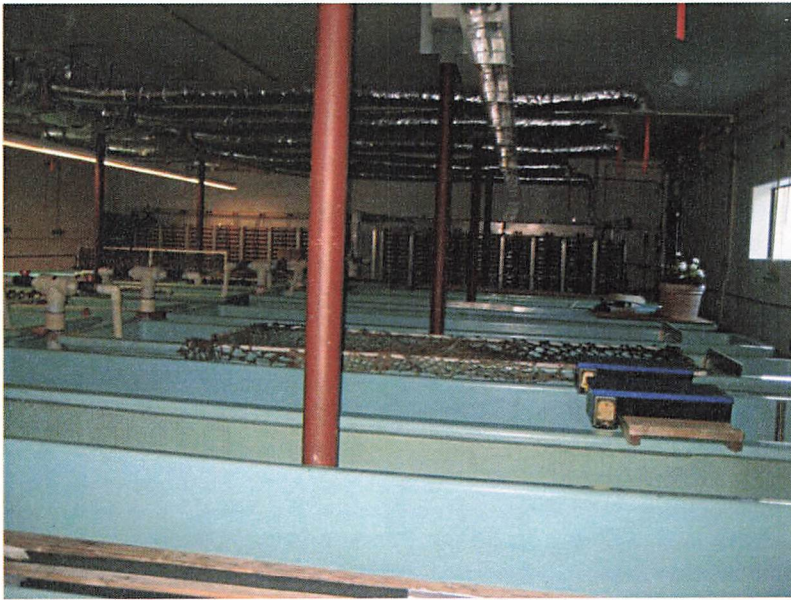


Photo 17: A bank of raceways. This uses first pass water because of its elevation. Raceways B and D are lower elevation, so they can reuse water. C is higher elevation, so no reuse.

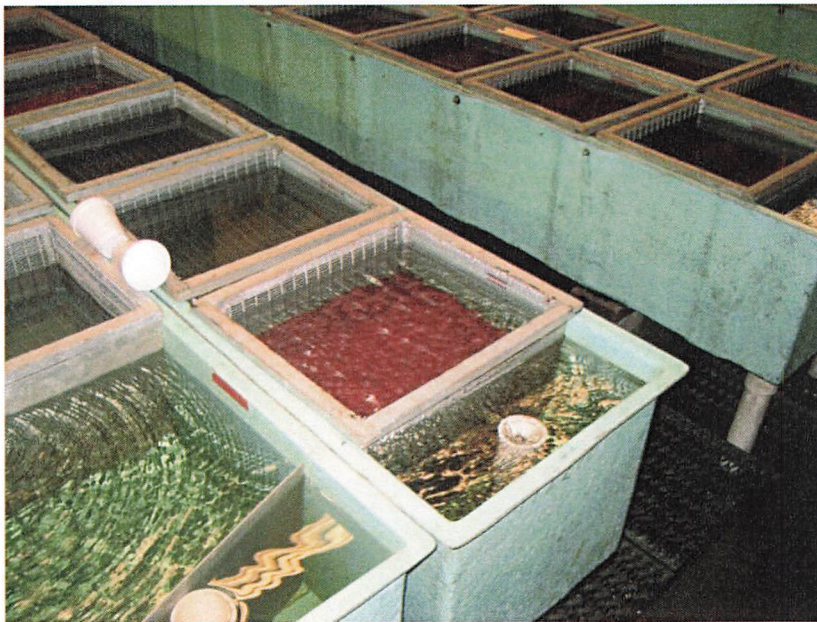


Photo 18: They are incubating the eggs in the North tank room of the main hatchery. Each basket holds approximately 30,000 eggs. They ship eggs to the state hatchery.





Photo 19: The C bank is not used much between – only December through March.



Photo 20: The outfall. A 30 inch overflow from the presettling basin, combined with chlorinated and dechlorinated isolation building flow. Discharge is to Big Quilcene River.



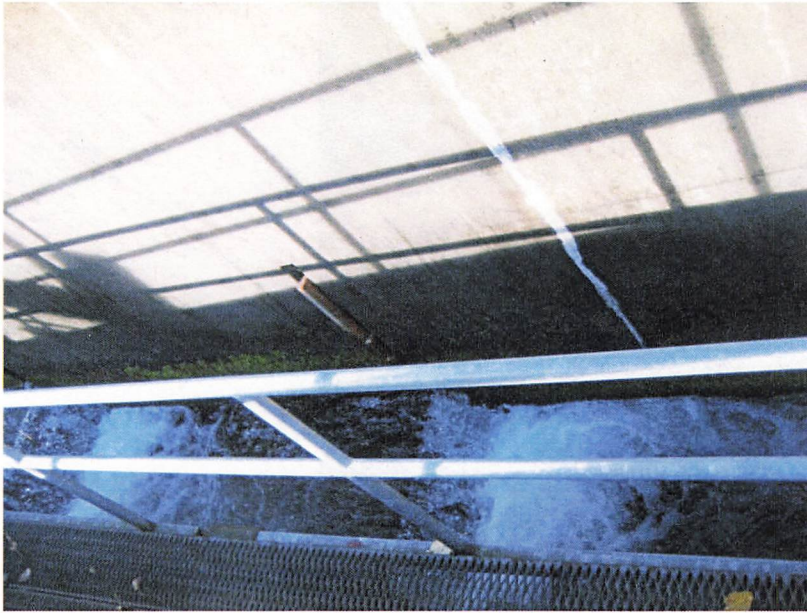


Photo 21: The fish ladder is the outfall from D bank.



Photo 22: Electric weir. Electric cables go across each weir. The weir is a physical barrier to fish passage, but if fish are able to jump up over the weir they will get shocked. There are progressively higher electric shock levels, so fish will get shocked, go limp, and get washed downstream.



Photo 23: Electric weir.



Photo 24: Water from Penny Creek.





Photo 25: EPA Pond- offline settling basin built in 1985.



Photo 26: The stage discharge recorder measures the discharge flow. Hatchery staff can download the data into Excel.





Photo 27: They clean out the OLSB every few years with a backhoe. This is described in their QAPP. NOAA issues a Section 7 permit to allow USFWS to clean out the OLSB.



Photo 28: Outfall from the offline settling basin to Big Quilcene River. USFWS has a Section 7 permit to modify the outfall and make it sturdier.





Photo 29: Near the OLSB outfall.



Photo 30: Feed storage.





Photo 31: Dechlorination tablets (3 inch tablets).



Photo 32: Feed storage and dechlorination building.



Photo 33: Forumlin storage in the haz mat building.



Photo 34: Iodine storage. 1.75% for disinfecting equipment (e.g. dipping pond brooms). Ovadine/PVP Iodine is for disinfecting fish eggs (a 10-30 minute bath treatment kills any diseases). The iodine goes down to the OLSB.





Photo 35: Hydrogen Peroxide storage. Peroxide Aid is a special formulation licensed for fish. Quilcene NFH does a metered treatment of 4 gallons/20 minutes into the raceways three times / week. This keeps the saprolegniasis fungus off the fish. They have never had to use the spill kit- it contains absorbers.



Photo 36: Automated formalin system. Three times / week, it drips into the egg baskets. It runs flushing water though the piping for 15 minutes, then flushes fresh water to get the formalin out of the pipe. They run their formalin system at the end of the day so no one is exposed to fumes.